THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

No. 916.

Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, October 26, 1772.

AN APPEAL,

From the British *House of* COMMONS *after,*
To the British *House of* COMMONS *awake,*
In behalf of the *American* Houses of COMMONS, and *the Colonies.*

HONORED GENTLEMEN, and if you think *the Majesty of the people of England,* as Mr. *Thippen* once spoke in the house, would *be wounded* by a Dear Brethren :—For, whether it will be admitted, by you or no, *the Assemblies General in America are par Commune* : *Those* therefore and, the *Commons* of *Great-Britain* are certainly *brethren* : And why then, instead of duly regarding and acknowledging it, and behaving answerably to it, should this relation be overlooked and contemned by *the elder brethren,* and why should they impede on, and wrong *their younger brethren?*

It is the judgment of that learned civilian Grotius, that, *when there is a departure by consent into* colonies, a *new people is born* for Jurist : For, as *Thucydides* says, *They are not dismissed as servants, but that they may be* with *equal right* : And therefore he relates, that, when a second colony was led from *Corinth* to *Epidamnum,* it was to have *equal right.* And it is mentioned by *Dionysius Halicarnasseus,* that king *Tullius* thought it *neither* true nor *just that mother cities should, as by nature's laws, govern colonies.*

But perhaps it may be said with respect to the *American colonies,* that, supposing they had originally *such charter rights* : yet they have been *limited and bounded,* later in the *exercise* of them by their respective *Charters.* Now, supposing, but not granting, this to be right; it will then be allowed to be reasonable and just, that the royal parent should support and encourage them in the full enjoyment of those *charter rights* which they have a clear and indefeasible claim : For *their Charters,* especially those of *New-England,* were *no acts of grace,* as bishop *Burnet* well observes, about the time of the *regulation* ; but they were a *formal and solemn compact* between the governments to settle and the *charter Colonists* : Wherein it was agreed and stipulated that *they and their posterity should forever enjoy such and such privileges and immunities* ; provided that, at their own expence, *they would settle such and such territories* : But now *these colonies* have most certainly *fulfilled the condition of their obligation* : For they have not only *been settled* at their own expence ; but they *have defended themselves* in their own settlements against their surrounding enemies, and that for above *sixty* years, without any aid and assistance at all from *Great-Britain* : Therefore, as *their colonies* have most certainly *fulfilled,* and that *to the uttermost, their part of the agreement and contract* ; it is but just and equitable, that they and their posterity after them should fully enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities by their charters stipulated to them ; and it would be *unrighteous and wrong to deprive them of their so say* of them. And hence, when under a wicked and lawless administration, *the charters* of the city of *London and New-England* were taken away by a *Quo Warranto,* the most learned and wise men of the law themselves look'd on *the dissolving of such corporations by a judgment in law* as an unintelligible, chimerical and pretended extravagance, which had never entred into the heads of any men before : And *the parliament* at the revolution resolved that *the taking away of those charters was tyrannical and arbitrary.* And well might they resolve in this manner : For as *Grotius* tells us, that cities are immortal ; so the learned *Hooker,* in his *ecclesiastical polity,* says, *corporations are immortal.*—And *their being cannot lawfully and rightly be dissolved.*

And there is one thing further to be observed here, which, if it be *known* by the *British* government, *it has not been duly considered* by them, as it ought to have been : which is, that, since the first settlement of *New-England,* vast tracts of land and even whole *royalties* have been fairly purchased of *Indian princes,* by the *New-English people* ; which *tracts of land and royalties* were not dependent *on the crowns of Britain* : And therefore the *rightful propriety* of them, & *jurisdiction over them,* must certainly belong in justice and equity to the people, who purchased them : And therefore no authority under Heaven, but *that* of the colonies, to which they belong, can without perversion of right and manifest injustice, presume to lay any Taxes on them.

But, without insisting on these things, which, however deserve consideration by all the wisest Heads in the *British administration* ; we must now take some notice of the mighty commotion of late in favour of the *supreme legislative authority of the parliament* of Great-Britain *over all parts of the British empire,* as it is called ; and hence *their power & authority to tax these colonies.* The *British parliament,* it is very true, have by a resolve of theirs, that, *they have full power & authority to do this* : But, let the force of *irresistable truth* be here noted, their *good understanding and modesty* would not suffer them to resolve, that *they had any sort of right* to do it.

The infamous *Barnard* indeed presumptuously and wickedly insisted on this *rightful authority of the parliament* to tax their colonies ; because, as the mean wretch was free enough to own, he hoped to have a good allowance out *of the taxation.*(1) And others after him, for the same sordid reason, have asserted the *same falsehood* : If there be any of the sons of *New-England* among these, may *the Lord of the universe rebuke them,* and bring them to a penitent state *of their treachery to their country and their wicked opposition to its liberties and interests.*

But all the talk and lowering bustle in favour of *the rightful power and authority* of the parliament to tax the colonies, is quite idle and vain : And, if *the grounds* of it be soberly examined, it will be found to have *no truth and solidity* at the bottom.—For indeed, in the affair of *taxation at home, the supreme legislative authority* of the nation, however it be magnified, *has no rightful authority, nor indeed any authority* at all : Nor, in that affair, have *the lords and king* any power at all, but *that of legal acceptance* : For, if *the lords or king* should assume to make any *alteration or amendment of any of the money bills* ; the house of commons would surely reject it : And indeed the *present house* have not long since *thrown* and their other dislike of such a lawless exertion of their authority in the upper house of parliament.

My Lord *Chatham,* the late famous Commoner, Mr. *Pitt,* in the house of *Commons,* well and wisely distinguished between *the legislative authority* of Britain, *and the power of taxation* ; and strenuously affirmed, that *the latter hath only in the house of Commons.* And if he be the same honest Englishman in the *house of Lords,* as he was in the *house of Commons,* he must be of the same mind still.—And the judicious *John Dalrymple, Esq;* in his *essay towards a general history of Feudal Property in Great-Britain,* has justly remarked as follows, that *the laying on taxes belongs not to property to Parliament, as to the house of Commons alone. This power,* adds he, *taken from the King, and given to the Subjects, was the foundation-stone of the English Liberty, and now distinguishes* the British Constitution *from all the hereditary Sovereignties in Europe.*

And now, notwithstanding all the blustering in favour of it, *What is become of the supreme legislative authority of Great-Britain, in this affair of taxation?* They *have it not* lawfully and rightfully ; and yet, forsooth, the claim of it is still made, and *lawlessly* supported.

But the *American Colonies* here take leave to fix their feet, and stand their ground : Nor will they move a jot from it. *The Commons alone of Britain have the power of laying taxes on the People,* whom they represent.—But how, as the crown-lawyer *Blackstone* justly asserts, that *the General Assemblies of the Colonies are* their Commons ; *these* therefore must have *the same power* here, *as the Commons of Great-Britain have at home* : And the question then will be, *Whether the Commons of Great-Britain can have the rightful power of taxing* the American Colonies, who have *their own Commons to tax* them? And it may be further asked, *Who gave them this power?* Certainly not the People of *America. How came they by it then? Have they it by law, or by prescription?* No sober person will pretend this. Besides, *was this power ever claimed* by them, until within these few years past, at the motion of some inconsiderate, rash and base persons? And has *the claim of this power* in the British Commons ever been allowed by the *American Commons and Colonies,* only *in the passive way?* And has *not the seeming allowance* of it, so far as in any respect or instance *this* has appeared, been owing, either to a *want of there' consideration* of the matter, or a *listlessness to contend* with our *elder brethren* in Britain?

The supreme legislative authority, as the pert and pragmatical enemies to *constitutional government and law* call them, have indeed *declared their own absolute power and authority* to tax the Colonies. But, pray, *by what authority do they this? and who gave them this authority?* Certainly *the American Colonies* never gave it ; and I am persuaded, *never will grant* it to them, unless they are *out of their heads,* and lost to all sense of justice and equity.—And is it not quite unreasonable and absurd to say, that *the Commons of Great-Britain and the Commons of America, have both the power of taxing us?* Prodigious hard case indeed! And unhappy we. *To be ground between two millstones!* Certainly the coming of the *British millstone* upon our own, *must grind us to powder* : And then there will be room for the old complaint, *how all the workers of iniquity so knowledge,* i. e. of the wise and prudent sort ; *who eat up my people, as they eat bread, and call not upon the LORD?*

But it it be enquired, *who then has the sole right of* taxing the people in *America?* we answer plainly, *the commons of America,* and they only, who are *chosen to represent* the people here, and who only have *a right to dispose* of their money : For certainly *the commons of* Great Britain *can have no right* at all to take money out of the pockets of the *Americans* without their leave, and against their consent : And, if they will do this by an usurped power and authority, it is not a whit better *than stealing* : And, if they *employ force* to acquire this money from the colonies ; this constitutes it nothing short of *downright robbery* : And, if *military strength* must be shewed and exerted *by sea* as well as *land,* for the iniquitous purpose of gaining the money of the *Americans* ; *such methods as these* are nothing better than the *ways of high-waymen,* who with pistol and sword insist *on their power and authority to get away your money,* whenever they require it ; because *they want it, and must, and will, have it.*

There is a remarkable History, which it may not be amiss here to recite from *Guicciardini* ; as follows : When *Lewis Sforza* sent *P. Marchese* to *Genoa* to demand a large contribution of them, the *Genoese* treated him with great civility, and carried him into a garden, and offered him the herb *Basilick* to smell to, saying, *strange to smell at this poor plant, which resembles our afflicted state* : When he took it and smelt at it ; and being ask'd, *how it smelt?* he said, *it had a very agreeable smell* : Then they desired him to *rub it hard, and squeeze it* with his fingers ; which he did, and then smelt at it again. Upon which they asked, *what smell it had?* he then told them *a very disagreeable one* : Then said the *Genoese, if you treat us with clemency and mildness, you will find favour among us* : But, *if you squeeze and oppress us, you will find nothing but trouble and disagreeable treatment.*—Which history deserves an *awakened* and attentive consideration with all *squeezing oppressors.*

Upon the whole then, it may be seriously *demanded of the Commons* of Great-Britain, and *it* is a very civil, reasonable and righteous demand of them, that *they would put themselves in the situation and circumstances of the American colonies* : And then let them say or think, *how they would like it to have the commons* of the mother country, who are their brethren, *usher in unreasonable and arbitrary authority* of taxing them? It may rationally be supposed, that *they would not like it,* but that they would censure *the British commons,* as *no Britons,* for claiming authority ; and *condemn themselves,* if they gave way in the least to it. And why then should they *do that to others, which they would not like to have done to themselves?* It is requested, to finish this appeal, that the *British* house of commons would *awake to consider these things,* to take further advice of those, who are skilled in the *British* constitution ; and *allow the colonies* the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges, which have been dearly purchased, and ought to be possessed by them without any disturbance from others.

To the Reverend CLERGY.

GENTLEMEN, *By Harbottle Dorr.*

The following Queries are humbly submitted for your Consideration.

QUERY 1. Is Prayer of any avail, either to avert an Evil threat'ned, or to remove a Judgment inflicted?

2. Is not civil and religious Liberty so nearly connected, as that when the former is infringed, the latter is always in danger?

3. Are not some of the *most essential* of our civil RIGHTS wrested from us, & the remainder threatned?

4. Is it not the DUTY of Ministers, (the above being granted) to make fervent supplications, (especially in public,) that the RIGHTS wrested from us may be restored, and the remainder continued to us?

5. Is there not an essential difference between RIGHTS, and Privileges, as the latter may mean something only granted to the People, of meer grace and favour, and the former something inherent, as natural RIGHTS, or RIGHTS derived to them by the constitution?

6. If a Minister prays that "our Privileges may be continued to us," and never makes use of the word RIGHTS, doth it not imply, that he supposes, that we have no RIGHTS, but only Privileges, as meer emanations from the Grace of the King, unless he supposes RIGHTS and Privileges synonymous Terms?

7. Whether a Minister's total silence in his Public Prayers respecting the above Infringements, doth not imply that he supposes that we have the full enjoyment of the Liberties we are entitled to, or if he prays that "our Privileges may be *continued* to us," he doth not take for granted that we have them entire, as the *cessation* of a Thing supposes that we are in full Possession?

8. If a Minister who used to pray fervently for the full enjoyments of our RIGHTS and Liberties, and bewailed the Evils brought on us by Oppression,) is *now* either totally *silent* respecting them, or when he is not, only prays that "our Privileges may be *continued* to us," is he not (according to the 7th Query) greatly altered in his Sentiments; and may it not be presumed that *he* has in some Measure *adopted* the Principles of Chronus, and other implacable Enemies to our Constitution, who have asserted that we "have no Grievances that can be seen or felt"?

9thly. If a Minister is connected with those who are the *known* Enemies to our RIGHTS and Liberties, may it not be presumed that the alteration in his Sentiments, &c. as above, is in some Measure owing to that Connection? If so,

10thly. Is it not that Minister's *Duty* immediately to break off all such Connection, to come forth as a Man set for the Defence, not only of the Gospel, but for our Civil Liberties, as closely connected with our Religious, as aforesaid?

A CONSTANT WHIG.

Milton, October 17th, 1772.

(1) *Vid. Gov. Barnard's Speeches, in Index Vol. 1 under Barnard* (1) *Vid Bowdoins Letter pa. 611, Vol. 2 & Vid Hutchinsons Speech to the House pa. 458, Vol. 3.*

Vide pa. 359

Enemies

WHIG

*See our Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2. † and pa. 280 Vol. 2. ‡ Vide declaratory Act pa. 772 Vol. 4. § Vid. Pitts speech pa. 403, Vol. 1. ¶ Vid pa. 790, Vol. 4. ** To Find our grievances. Vid pa. 517, 521, 634, Vol. 3.*

Messieurs PRINTERS.

WE are told by those who are in the Cabinet, that Lord D—— upon entering into his new department was induced to write a Letter of Compliment to Mr. H——, wherein he assures his E——cy that he highly approves of his conduct.—He expresses his opinion that his Majesty has a right to provide for the support of his Governor and other officers of this province.—He is concern'd that the House of Representatives should contend this point, but hopes however that they will make provision for the repair of the province house at the next session of the General Assembly.—If they should refuse this, he acquaints his E——y that it will be made the object of ministerial attention. And he particularly expresses his satisfaction to find that his Majesty's c——l have so far adhered to the measures of Government as not to join with the House in opposing the Independency of the Governor; which seems to be consider'd of as much importance by the British Minister on the one hand, as by the People of this Province on the other. If the above account is to be depended upon as a transcript of his Lordships sentiments, the expectations of those who hoped the present change of men would produce a change of measures in America will be disappointed. His Lordship may indeed be a better *Man* than Lord Hillsborough; and may be disposed as far as shall be in his power, to relax the rigor of ministerial tyranny over the colonies. In this province in particular, some severities may be abated; but no alteration will be made substantially for the better. I mean from that quarter, till there is a thorough change of the administration. The TRIBUTE will still be extorted from us; and till his Lordship looks more critically into the Charters and other Institutions of the Colonies, and more deliberately considers the Nature of a free Government, whether chartered or not, he may still think that his Majesty has a right to provide for the support of his Governor and other officers out of such a Tribute thus extorted from the people.

We may still have MASTERS set over us, tho' perhaps *milder* Masters, instead of constitutional Governors; and his Majesty's Co——l of this province may still be flatter'd as the friends of Government, for refusing, when called upon by an honest house of Representatives, to add *their* Weight, and the Importance they derive *from the people*, to the scale of opposition to such Tyranny. All this may be; but the people will also still judge for themselves. They will estimate ministers and all great Men, not according to names or titles or former connections, but according to their present sentiments & present measures. And when those who have been their professed advocates shall forsake them; when those whose duty it is to protect them, shall continue to oppress them; when the measure of injuries and provocations shall be filled up, they may at length see their way clear to make their appeal to HIM, who scanneth the actions of the Great and the Small, and judgeth righteous Judgment. L.

THE

English Grammar-School

(*Adjoining to the Treasurer's Office*)

Is now open for the Instruction of Youth; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Children taught Reading, Spelling, English-Grammar, Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, and Composition in general. Also, Logic, Rhetoric, Oratory, the Knowledge of the Globes, Geography, History, Chronology, Natural and Moral Philosophy; the Nature of Civil Government; and other Parts of Knowledge that are necessary to form the Minds of Youth for entering on the Stage of Life with Advantage, and to make an amiable Figure in the World.

From 11 o'Clock to 12 in the Morning, the School will be kept for those who go to the free Schools, and cannot attend at other Hours.

Boys who are deficient in Reading, and Pronunciation, will be perfected in a short Time.

Those who cannot attend the School constantly, may soon acquire sufficient Knowledge in many of the above Branches of Learning, by receiving a Lesson twice a Week, with proper Directions.

Boston, October 20. 1772. Joseph Ward.

CHEAP GOODS

David Sears

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers and the Public, that he has Imported in the Captains *Scott, Gardiner* and *Calef* from *LONDON*;

A fresh Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is now selling at his Shop directly opposite LIBERTY-TREE, at such Prices that is not possible to be conceived of without Trial.

Constant Attendance, and Favours thankfully acknowledged.

Messieurs Edes & Gill.

I Cannot but be pleased with the apparent uneasiness and dissatisfaction of this people on the report of the Judges receiving their salaries from home, every man of consideration must resent this measure as impressing the last seal to the charter of slavery; amidst all the triumphs of despotic power, we esteemed *the sacred deposit of laws*, as a sanctuary not to be violated: If the report is true, we can have no resource, *but a fearful looking for of judgment*; unless by a seasonable exertion we ward off the impending ruin.

LORD CLARENDON that warm vindicator of the principles of the *Tories*, in speaking of the various causes which introduced the troubles of those days, mentions the behaviour of the Judges and Attornies as one principal source of the national calamity. "It is very observeable (says he) that in the wisdom of former times, when the *prerogative* went highest, very seldom any *Judge or Lawyer of reputation* was called upon to assist in *an act of power*; the Crown well knowing the moment of keeping those the objects of *reverence* and veneration of the people; and that tho' it might sometimes make sallies upon them by the *prerogative*, yet the *law* should keep the *people* from any *invasion* of it, and that the *King* should never suffer, whilst *the law* and Judges were looked upon by the subject as the *asylum of their liberties & security*." The wisdom of the present administration, on the contrary seems totally directed to render the Sovereign obnoxious to his people, and the shield of Majesty seems never to be used, but to ward danger from the bosoms of wretches who yet stand ripening for hard-earned *destruction*. The character of a *judge* should be as immaculate as that of *Cæsar's* empress; the idea of a salary independent of the people among whom they are the oracles of the law; and that salary received from the hands of prefogative *durante beneplacito* is a profanation of the character of a just Judge, and necessarily renders them obnoxious to the suspicions and reproaches of the people.

I have chearfully subscribed to a petition for a Town-Meeting—I should esteem myself happy should it be a full one, should it be a determined one; the consideration of this recent abuse must necessarily excite our detestation of the rest; I wish the people would lay the ax to the root of the tree, and sleep no longer on the bosom of destruction. The influence of your example my brethren I may produce a glorious effect, we find innumerable instances on record; no sooner does a general spirit begin to prevail in the capital, than it immediately diffuses itself to the remotest parts of the government: The reason is very obvious: The inhabitants of the metropolis may naturally be supposed to be better acquainted with publick measures, than those who live at a greater distance; and consequently better qualified to judge whether those measures are likely to prejudice or promote the interest of their country: Our situation is indeed critical, may wisdom and a proper portion of spirit govern the debates of the Town, and may the Province which shares in the distress be seasonably awakened. What language can possibly express our complaints, our resentments? "a foreign power enters in arms, and forces a people, free and governed by their own laws, to receive those, which it imposes with fix'd bayonets. What would the English say, if the King of France should come at the head of an hundred thousand men to impose laws upon England? would he meet with a favourable reception from that nation, so jealous of its rights and liberties? Would they not say to him, after throwing a few barrels of powder in his face, "Sir why do you meddle with us? have you any thing to do here! you are no legislator of ours. Show your despotism at home if you will, but in God's name leave us to enjoy our liberties."

ECCHO.

John Winthrop,

Advertises the Public,

THAT he has moved from the Store situate between Mr. *Benjamin Andrews*, jun. and Mr. *Samuel Flint*, jun. near the Swing-Bridge, to that lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmes*, opposite the South Side of the Market—Where he has to sell as cheap as can reasonably be expected,

Choice Philadelphia Flour,	Duck,
Bar Iron,	Ticklenburghs,
Cordage,	Glass of all sizes,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,	Osnabrigs,
Cod Lines,	Nails, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Cash and a good Price given for Flaxseed at said Store.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payments.

The following is one of the Petitions to the Selectmen of this Town, requesting a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants for their Consideration of a Report which if true, threatens the Extinction of all Ideas of Liberty and Property in America.

Boston, October 14th, 1772.

GENTLEMEN, *Vid. page 173.*

WE take the liberty of addressing you at this time, to desire you would soon as may be, call a Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this Town, to enquire into the truth of a report which has been prevalent of late; and if it shall be found true, to deliberate, consult and determine what measures are proper to be taken by the Town at so very alarming an occasion. Col.

The report is, that Stipends are affixed by order of the Crown, to the Offices of the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature of this province. By this Establishment, they are made wholly dependent on the Crown, while the people have not the least check upon them. Such a judiciary constitution, the people of Great-Britain will not suffer; nor is it in our opinion to be tolerated by any free people. Such a dependence on the Crown, more especially while the Judges hold their places during its pleasure, there is reason to expect, will pervert the Judgment of Men, who might otherwise be unbiass'd; and poison the Streams of Justice.

In all matters depending between the undue prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people, what are we to look for, but a strict conformity of the Judges *not to the justice of the cause* but the inclination of a Minister. In *every* case, the man that shall honestly oppose the measures of a corrupt administration, must expect to feel the resentment of such an administration in the decision of the Judges.

It is impossible for us at present to enumerate the Evils which must be the Consequence of such an Appointment.

This Town has long been struggling to prevent the Miseries which its Wisdom has foreseen. If this Establishment takes place, we shall then see the Completion of the Ruin of our Liberties: Our Monies extorted from us by Violence, and appropriated for the Support of an Executive without the least Dependance upon the People.

We wish the present Judges would show an Example of publick Virtue, in refusing to accept of such Stipends.

We conceive that it is incumbent on this People, to take a Matter so deeply interesting to them into the closest Attention; to speak their Minds with Freedom, and to come to such Conclusion as the Importance of it demands.)

We therefore request that you would call a Meeting for the Purposes aforementioned, and are with due Respect, Gentlemen, your Friends and Fellow Citizens.

Signed by One Hundred and Six.

JOHN SKINNER,

PEWTERER,

ACQUAINTS his Customers and others, in Town and Country, that he has removed from the North-End, into the House adjoining Mr. Daniel Bowen's a little northward of the Sign of the Lamb, in Newbury-Street, Boston, where he continues to make and sell, by wholesale, all sorts of pewter ware, usually made in New-England; Also, dishes and plates hammered the same as in London; all who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on as good terms as any where in New-England, and as well used by letter as if present; letters or orders for him left with Mr. Edward Holyoke, at Colonel Jonathan Snelling's Store, on Treat's Wharff, near the Town-Dock, will come safe and speedily to hand.

Also to be sold or let, a very good DWELLING-HOUSE and LAND, situate and fronting on Clarke's-Square, North-End, with three rooms on a floor, a large entry, a paved yard, a well of water with a pump and good garden, and back way into mid'le Street, pleasantly situated. For particulars enquire of said Skinner.

Lewis Delile,

Educated at the University of *Bordeaux*,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that he still continues to teach the French Language at the ACADEMY in King-Street, which is open on Monday's Wednesday's and Thursday's, from Nine to Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, for the Instruction of Youth, and from Six to Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen above 14 Years old.—He will also Teach at any particular Hours those Gentlemen whose business require it, and if any Ladies will do him the honor to employ him, he will wait on them at their Houses.

Mr. Delile returns his most humble Thanks to the Public for the encouragement they have hitherto favoured him with, and will always make it his study to merit their Esteem and Benevolence. In order to give them a testimony of his Zeal, he has lately composed some Rudiments, by the help of which the Scholar may learn with very little assistance from the Master.—This performance is entirely new in its Kind. He intends publishing it as soon as the number of his Scholars will enable him to be at the Expence, which he flatters himself will be in a short time, as many Gentlemen both of this Town and Cambridge are acquainted with the Production of his Pen, both in French and Latin.——

As an introduction to the publication of his Rudiments, he proposes to deliver a French Oration

Upon Languages in general

——at the ACADEMY on Tuesday the 17th Day of next November. He will begin at Six o'Clock in the Evening at which time and place he will think himself under an obligation to any Gentleman of Taste for the Language, who shall honor him with their attendance.——Tickets will be given to all such Gentlemen who may be pleased to apply at the Academy.

Said *Delile* translates and composes all kinds of Writings in French, either of Taste or Commerce.

Barthmaith. Hutchinson Excellency. Vid in Index under Representatives. Council. Vid Hutchinsons Speech pa. 97. & pa. 576. vol. 3. Vid our Charter pa. 1077. vol. 2. pa. 253. vol. 2. Vid in Index vol. 2. 3.

Brig. Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderson, who arrived at New-York in 34 Days from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

From the *London Gazette*, printed by Authority, *Aug.* 23.

At the Court at St. James's, the 14th Day of August, 1775.

PRESENT,

The KING'S *most Excellent Majesty in Council.*

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Dartmouth, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was this Day by His Majesty's Command, sworn one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

St. James's, *August* 12. *The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable John Lord Bateman, and his Issue Male, the Dignity of an Earl of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Earl Bateman, of Bellasyse in the County of Kent.*

The King also has been pleased to grant unto the Right Honourable Wills Hill Earl of Hillsborough in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Harwich Baron of Harwich in the County of Essex, and to his Issue Male, the Dignities of Viscount and Earl of Great-Britain, by the Names, Stile, and Titles of Viscount and Earl of Hillsborough in the County of Gloucester.

St. JAMES's, *August* 15. *The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Seamr Treyser, Edmund Eliot, and Bamber Gascoyne, Esqrs. the Hon. George Greenville, Esq; commonly called Lord Greenville, the Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, William Pulteney, Esq; and the Hon. John Stewart, Esq; commonly called Lord Garlies, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.*

Sir Robert Keith, K. B. is appointed his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna. Ralph Woodford, Esq; His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Copenhagen. Emanuel Mathias, Esq; His Majesty's Resident with the Hans Towns. Byran St. Paul, Esq; his Majesty's Secretary to the Embassy at the Court of Versailles.

St. James's, *Sept.* 2. *The King has been pleased to grant unto George James Williams and Francis North, Esqrs. the office of Receiver-General of his Majesty's revenues within his Colony and Dominion of Virginia.*

Also passed the Great Seal a reversionary grant of the office of Secretary of his Majesty's province of New-York, to William Knox, Esq; during his life, on the death, or any sooner determination of the interest therein, of George Clark, Esq; the present Secretary.

Yesterday a proclamation passed the Great Seal, promising a reward of 500l. for the discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned in burning the Gaspee Schooner in Providence river, on the 10th of June last; with a further reward of 300l. and his Majesty's pardon to any of the offenders, for apprehending each of the principal offenders. (This for Gazette.)

LONDON.

August, 17. The last conference Lord Hillsborough had with a Great Personage, previous to his Lordship's being sent for Ireland, was merely to thank his Majesty for the great *confidence* and *distinction* he honored him with in the courts of near five years service; and from the cordiality this compliment was received, there is no doubt, if his Lordship should chuse to come into administration any time hence, he will be gladly accepted of.

Before Lord Hillsborough set out, he delivered the Earl of Dartmouth some instructions for proceedings in next session of Parliament, together with several papers of consequence, which his Lordship received some time since from the Continent of America.

Lord Dartmouth, if an American Bishop should take place during his continuance in office, it, we hear, to make the first Prelate, Dr. Madan, of the Lock hospital.

It is reported, that a Great Personage has wrote a letter in his own hand to a very eminent Dignitary not far from Lambeth, commanding him to discontinue his Lady's rout, &c. under pain of the severest displeasure.

Lord Townshend is recalled from Ireland, and is to be rewarded on his return to Great Britain with the command of the Coldstream or second regiment of foot guards. The old and gallant Colonel the present commander Yorke, is to retire upon a pension of 4000 l. per annum, which Sum Lord Townshend is to pay Lord Tyrawley during the latter's life.

August 18. This day a commission of bankruptcy was sealed against a capital merchant in the city, who has failed for upwards 270 000 l.

Important dispatches said to contain matter of a very singular nature, were received yesterday at the Secretary of State's office from their High Mightinesses the States-General.

It is a fact that a fleet of 4 sail of the line, with two companies of artillery, sailed the 2d Inst. from Brest for Martinico.

Aug. 19. Wagers are laid at the West End of the town that a newly appointed Secretary of State will not remain in Office till the meeting of Parliament.

August 24. It is confidently said, that, besides the Peerage already granted to Lord Hillsborough, his Lordship is to have a pension of 1500 l. per annum, on the Irish establishment, as a reward for his eminent services in settling America, &c.

It is said that Captain Jones will, in a few days, receive his Majesty's pardon. He has promised to leave England and go to America, where he will have an appointment equal to what he had here.

One objection which Lord Hillsborough had to the intended settlement on the Ohio, was its inaccessibility to the naval forces of this kingdom, if ever the Colonists in that part, like those of Boston, shall presume to dispute the authority of Great-Britain!

The last ships which arrived from the Brasils at Lisbon, gave a long detail of a dreadful conspiracy which broke out in that country. It was not suppressed but with great difficulty and effusion of blood, there being killed in the engagement 272 of the conspirators and 100 wounded; and of the Portuguese 24 killed and 42 wounded.

Aug. 25. They write from Paris, that the Royal Academy of Sciences there have elected Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy made among their Foreign members by the death of Baron Van Swieten; and that the King has approved & confirmed their choice.

Sept. 2. The [illegible] from the Hague, that the resolutions of the House of Bourbon have been for some time fervently soliciting the Dutch to come into a treaty for the mutual security of their possessions in the East and West Indies, but that the English interest had proved strong enough to break off the connection.

The old Vaticinaries have appeared of late in Carrickfergus, in Ireland, who say the war will be general in 1773.—Constantinople destroyed in 1774.—The true God acknowledged by all nations in 1775.—A valiant man give his testimony to it in 1776.—England overflowed in 1777.—An Earthquake all over the world in 1778.—The fall of the Sun, Moon, and Stars in 1779.—The globe of the earth burned in 1780.—And the universal judgment in 1781.

We are assured, that several eminent Merchants in the city are upon the point of forming themselves into a Company for the purpose of importing annually a certain quantity of American flour, which they are satisfied will answer every purpose of the flour made from the grain of our own growth.

An evening paper says, "Orders are come from the Court of Denmark to their agent here to pay to this Court 60,000l. which is the fortune given to the Queen Caroline Matilda, and which the Court of Denmark have thought proper to return; also 20,000l. more, in consideration of the presents made to the Queen on her marriage with the King of Denmark. And it is added, that the above sums of money are to be appropriated for the future maintenance and support of the Queen of Denmark, who, as soon as it is settled, is to come to reside in England." *Vid. Index under Denmark*

NEW-YORK October 15.

On Sunday last arrived here from London, the 7 following Transports, viz. The Ships Noble Bounty, Capt. Dutchman, Argo, Capt. Graves, Isabella, Capt. Brown, Maria, Capt. Davison, Jamaica, Capt. Adams, Dispatch, Capt. Philipson, and the Brig Ocean, Capt. Tendall.—The above Ships we hear are destined to carry his Majesty's Royal American Regiment, now in this City and the Jerseys, to the Islands of Jamaica and Antigua.

BOSTON, October 26.

Yesterday His Majesty enter'd the Thirteenth Year of his Reign. The same is to be observed this Day as usual.

At a General Council held at the Council-Chamber on the 21st. Instant, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to nominate,

Samuel Sprague, Esq; to be a Justice for the County of Plymouth.

To which Nomination his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

His Excellency the Governor with the Advice of his Majesty's Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday the Third of December next to be observed as a Day of General Thanksgiving.

The Hon. William-Samuel Johnson, Esq; is appointed one of the Judges of the Superior Court in Connecticut.

Capt. Cazneau sailed from London for this Place in Company with a Brig that is arrived at Nantucket.

Captain Bruce, in a Brig for this Port, sail'd from Falmouth, in Company with the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderson, who is arrived at New-York.

Captain Jarvis, is arrived at London; and Captain Skimmer, at Hull, from this Port.

The following Article was find under the London Head of September 2, viz.—"A Commission of Oyer and Terminer this day passed the Great Seal, authorizing and impowering the Governors of New-York and Connecticut, and others named therein, to try any person or persons that may be taken in consequence of the Proclamation issued for apprehending any that were concerned in plundering and burning the Gaspee Schooner.

His Excellency Sir Ralph Payne, Governor of Antigua, &c. issued a Proclamation for a solemn Fast throughout the said Island, on the 16th of September, on Account of the late dreadful Hurricane there, to render Thanks to Almighty GOD for their great Deliverance, and to deprecate the infliction of any further Miseries from the Divine Vengeance. (a)

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a Proclamation setting forth the Distresses of the Islands in the West-Indies, and recommending to the Merchants and Traders especially to give immediate Assistance to the afflicted Inhabitants to send Vessels with Provisions. (a)

Worcester, October 21. *This Day* Ebenezer Bradish, *Esq; was united in the most agreeable State of human Life, to Miss* Hannah Paine, *only Daughter of the Hon.* Timothy Paine, *Esq; of this Place.—Of whom it need not be told her Acquaintance, that she is one of the most deserving of her Sex.*

So shall each Fair a fond Companion blest
Where Sense & Virtue dwell in Beauty's Dress.

DIED,] Mrs. Sumner, Wife of Mr. Sumner, Boat-builder.—Mrs. Lydia Webb, Wife of Mr. Joseph Webb, Hatter.—Mr. Ed. Potter, Cooper.

NORTH-END.

At *Isaac White's* Manufactory,

opposite the Situation Tavern, is made and sold, the best of dip'd Tallow-Candles, at 5s. O. T. per Box or Dozen, and 5s. 3d. per Eagle Pound.——Likewise good Mould Candles, and Tallow by the Barrel.

On Thursday and Friday next.
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,
By, Benjamin Church,
At his Usual Place of Sale,
A great Variety of European Goods,
consisting of Broad Cloth—Ratteens—Camblets—Shalloons—Callimancoes.—Tammies—Frizes—German Serges—Irish Hollands—Checks—Osnabrigs—House Furniture—12 Tables—Looking Glasses—Chairs—Beds—Pewter—Brass, &c. Silver Watches, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY next,
At Ten in the Morning,
Will be Sold by public Vendue,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,
25 pieces superfine, middling and common pris'd Broad Cloths of beautiful colours, a variety of Shalloons, Callimancoes, and other piece Goods.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
Thursday next——Ten o'Clock.

☞ If any Person should incline to purchase any of the above before the Day of Sale, they shall have them on very advantageous Terms.

Suffolk, ss. } THIS Day broke and entered from me the Subscriber
Boston, Oct. 26, 1775 } a Deputy-Sheriff of said County, one *Benjamin Munn*, late of *Sudbury*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Innholder: Whoever shall discover the said *Benjamin Munn*, and secure him so that he may be retaken, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid by me,
BENJA. CONWORTH, D. Sheriff.

MUSIC.
THIS EVENING
will be performed at CONCERT-HALL,
A GRAND CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, for the Benefit of Mr. SELBY, Organist of the KING's CHAPEL.
ACT First,
1st. Periodical Sinphonia——BACH.
SONG.
2d. Corelli's Concerto's.
SONG.
4th. Periodical Sinphonia——FILTZ.
2d. ACT,
1st. Abel's——7th Opera,
SONG.
Organ Concerto.
10th. Periodical Sinphonia——PICCINI.
Handel's Grand Coronation Anthem in 12 Parts.
*** Tickets at Half-a-Dollar each, to be had at Messrs. Cox and Berry in King-Street, Miss Cummins in Cornhill, Mr. Selby's House at the Head of Long-Lane, and of Mr. Flagg at Concert-Hall.
N. B. The above Concert will be assisted by the Band of his Majesty's 64th Regiment, and the Concerto designed for the Harpsichord will be performed on an ORGAN.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,
The Brigantine *William, Thomas Robson*, Master, burthen 130 Tons, will sail in Fourteen Days from the Date: For Freight or Passengers apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in King-Street, or to the Master on board at *Gray's* Wharf.
Boston, October 21, 1775.

The Ship LONDON,
ROBERT CALEF, Commander,
Will sail for LONDON on or before the 10th November next: Passengers may be genteelly accommodated. For Freight apply to NATHANIEL WHEATLEY's Store in King-Street, or on board the Ship at the Long Wharf.
Boston Oct. 22d, 1775.

MUSCONGUS.

ALL Persons holding Land at *Muscongus*, under the Ten Original Proprietors of a Tract granted to *Beauchamp & Leverett*, are hereby Notified that their Meeting stands Adjourned to Friday the 6th of November next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Col. Ingersol's; the Committee have laid out the Lands, and its desired every Person concerned will punctually attend the Meeting, to come to a Determination what is further necessary to be done, in what Manner to lay out the Lands to each Proprietor, to raise Money to defray the Expence attending the same, and all necessary Charges. NATH. GREENE, Pro's Clerk.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER,
to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, at the South End near the Hay-Market. (tfcsf.)

TO BE SOLD,
A large commodious Brick Dwelling-House in Cornhill, opposite the Town-House.——Inquire of the Printers.

JOSEPH CROSWELL,
TAYLOR,
INFORMS his Customers that he hath removed to the House formerly improved by Richard Dana, Esq; the first Dwelling from King-Street in Quaker Lane, or next below Messrs. Amory's Corner. Those Gentlemen who imploy him may still depend on being served in the best manner and on the most reasonable Terms.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
ENTERED IN.

Boyd from New-London. Barnard from New-York. Cushing & Smith from Maryland. Saunders from Rhode-Island. Wier from Quebec. Arnold from Halifax. Davis from Cape Nichola. Waters from St. Croix. Bell from Martinico. Grant from St. Lucia and St. Eustatia. Lowrie from St. Ubes. Russell from Greenock. Morth from Liverpool.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Twenty Whites, NO Blacks.
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 34 min. after 11		Friday, 6 m aft. 1	
Tuesday, 20 min. af. 12		Saturday, 4 m af.	
Wednesday, 10 m. aft. 1		Lord's Day 58 m. af.	
Thursday 3 min. after 2		New Moon, 26D. 3M.	

Vid page 97-101. (a) vid pa. 160-164.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold by EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen-Street, and* T. & J. FLEET, *in Cornhill,*
[Price 2*s.* 8*d.* per Dozen, and Six Coppers single.]

THE
NORTH-AMERICAN'S CALENDAR,
AND
GENTLEMEN AND LADIES DIARY,
Being an Almanack for the Year of our Lord Christ,

1773.

Being the first Year after Bissextile or Leap Year.
And the 13th Year of the Reign of King GEORGE III.

CONTAINING,

The Lunations—Eclipses of the Luminaries—Ephemeris—Aspects—Spring Tides—Judgment of the Weather—Feasts and Fasts of the Church—Friends Meetings—Courts in the four New-England Governments—The Rising, Southing and Setting of the Seven Stars—Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting—Moon's Place—Time of High Water, Morning and Evening—Clock Equations—Interest Tables at 6 per Cent—Publick Roads, with the intermediate Miles, and the Stages to put up at—Excellent Tables of Chronology, exhibiting many remarkable Events, with the Time since they happened—The Names of the several Counties in the four New-England Governments, with the Number of Religious Assemblies contained in each County—A Receipt shewing a Cure for the Consumption, with many other Things that are very useful and entertaining.

Calculated for the Meridian of Boston, in New-England, Latt. 42 Degrees, 25 Minutes North.

By SAMUEL STEARNS,
A Student in the Mathematics and Physick.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND SOLD BY

Cox & Berry,

At their Store in King-Street,
Neatly bound in Red,
Price only Two Shillings and four Pence, L. M.

The *Tutor* or *Epistolary Guide,*

Being a Collection of familiar Letters, on the common Occurrences of Life; selected from the most celebrated English Writers, with proper Forms of Address. To which are prefixed, a short Introduction to English Grammar, and a complete English Dictionary; wherein the Classical Purity of the Language is ascertained, the Barbarisms are rejected, and the true Pronunciation of every Word exemplified by proper Accents.

At the same Place may be had,
The following new entertaining and instructive little Books for Children,

The Brother Gift, or the naughty Girl reformed.
The Sister Gift, or the naughty Boy reformed.
Mrs. Love Child's Golden present.
The Hobby Horse, or Christmas Companion.
Robin Goodfellow, a Fairy Tale.
The Puzzling Cap, a Collection of Riddles.
The Ladder to Learning, a new Story Book for good Children.
The Cries of London.
The Sugar Plumb, or sweet Amusement.
The Royal Guide or easy Introduction to reading English.
The Adventures of Capt. Gulliver, in a Voyage to Lilliput.
Mr. Winlove's Collection of Stories.
ditto ——— Moral Lectures.
Mr. Telltruth's natural History of four-footed Beasts.
Mr. Telltruth's natural History of Birds.
A Description of the Tower, and all its Curiosities.
A Description of Guildhall, ditto.
A Description of Westminster Abbey, ditto.
An historical Account of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other remarkable Places, in the City of London.
History of Tom Jones, } abridg'd from the Works
Ditto of Joseph Andrew, } of H. Fielding.
History of Pamela, } Abridg'd from the Works
Ditto Grandison, } of
Ditto Clarissa, } S. Richardson, Esq;

To be Sold by *Richard Cheever,*

of *Princeton*, a Farm containing One Hundred and Twelve Acres, about Ninety whereof is under Improvement, with a small House and Barn thereon: The said Farm is well Watered and suitably Accommodated with Pasturage, Plowing and Mowing, lying Two Miles and a Quarter South of the Meeting House in *Princeton*. For further Particulars enquire of said *Cheever*.

October 7th, 1772.

Province of New-Hampshire, } October 14,
Hillsborough, *ss.* } 1772.

Whereas his Majesty's Goal at Amherst,

in said County, was broke open this Day, and the following Prisoners made their Escape therefrom, viz. *JOSEPH KELLY*, late of Nottingham West, in the same County, Gentleman; and one *JOHN THOM*, late of Peterboro'-Slip. Whoever will apprehend the said escaped Prisoners, and deliver them up to me the subscriber, sheriff of the county aforesaid, at Amherst Goal aforesaid, shall receive for Kelly a Reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS for Thom.——Said Kelly is a dark-complection'd Man, is pitted with the Small-Pox, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, is knock-kneed, and had on when he went away, brown Manchester Velvet Cloaths, very much faded.—Thom is a tall Fellow, black hair'd, and has a remarkable Scar on one of his Thighs.—The said Kelly was lately advertised in the public Prints for an Escape from a Sheriff's Officer.

BENJAMIN WHITING, *Sheriff.*

TO BE SOLD,
Under the Sterling cost,

The *Whole* of the UNIVERSAL HISTORY, consisting of Twenty-one large 8vo Vols. of *Antient*, and Forty-four Vols. of *Modern* History, with complete Indexes to the whole; neatly Bound in Calf and Lettered on the Back.

Inquire of the Printers.

JOSEPH GRENLEAF,

Informs the public that he has opened

A STORE, INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE and VENDUE ROOM,

In Marshall's Lane,
Four doors north of the Court-House, Boston,
Where he has now ready for private Sale,
CHEAPER THAN CHEAP,

A good Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, a gold Watch, wearing Apparel of superfine broad Cloth, mixed, Bristol Beer, &c. &c.

N. B. Said Grenleaf also carries on the Printing Business, with E. Russell, next to the Cornfield in Union-Street.

Goods are taken in for public and private Sale on reasonable Terms.

New-Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office, Cornhill.

John Langdon

INTENDING for England, acquaints the Public, that he has a large and valuable Collection of Books in all Arts and Sciences, the most of which he has receiv'd by the last Ships from London and Glasgow, which he is determin'd to sell for a little more than the Sterling Cost and Charges.

Amongst which are,

Henry on the Bible.
Poole's ——ditto.
Patrick and Louth ditto.
Doddridge on the New Testament.
Burket ditto.
Gradon's Concordance.
Doddridge's Family Expositor.
——— Sermons and Tracts.
——— Sermons to young People.
——— on Regeneration.
Fordyce's Sermons to young Women, a new Edition at 4*s.*
Young's Night Thoughts at 4*s.*
Meditations and Contemplations.

CONTAINING,

Vol. 1st.	Vol. 2d.
Meditations among the Tombs.	Contemplations on the Night.
Reflections on a Flower Garden, and a Descant upon Creation.	Contemplations on the Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece.

By JAMES HERVEY.

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Paper of all Kinds.
Clothier's and Cartridge Paper.
Large and Small Slates
Quills and Pens.
Sealing Wax and Wafers.
Pewter Ink Stands of all Sorts.
Paper, Leather and Brass Ink Pots.
Tempel and common Spectacles.
Red Gilt Trunks.
Ass-skin Memorandum Books.
Ivory Books.
Ink Powder.
Patent Cake Ink by the Grose, Dozen or single Cake, the Ink made from this Cake is as thin as Water, will never Mould, and when used appears of a fine Black, which will never fade as long as the Paper or Parchment will endure, but apparently makes a daily Improvement in Point of Beauty and Colour.
Psalters. Primers.
Spelling Books of all Sorts.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Psalm Books of all Kinds.
With a large Variety of Small Books for Children.

N. B. Every Person who deals in any of these Articles will find it greatly to their Advantage to purchase at said Store; as he is leaving off the Business, will sell uncommonly Cheap.

A few Casks Choice Old *Lisbon* Wines,

West-India Rum, Sugars, &c. To be Sold at Jonathan Snelling's Store, cheap for Cash.

Good *SHINGLES*

TO BE SOLD
On the Long Wharff in Charlestown.

Wanted a genteel *BARBER.*

Any Person well qualified as an Hair-Dresser, Peruke Maker, and good Shaver, will certainly meet with good Encouragement at Marblehead, by applying to the Gentlemen of that Place immediately.

Sam^l. Abbot & Co^y.

INFORM their Customers, and others, That they have Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A general Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the approaching Season, which are now open'd and ready for Sale at their Store on Green's Wharff, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market: As they have their Goods direct from the Manufacturers, they will sell them on as low Terms for Cash as at any Store in Boston. ALSO,

Nails, Glass, Cutlery and Brazery Ware, &c. &c.

Variety of Goods.

IMPORTED in the last Ships from LONDON, GLASGOW, and LIVERPOOL,
And to be Sold by Wholesale and Retail,
At least as cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town, by

Herman & Andrew Brimmer,

At their SHOP and STORE next Door to the Sign of the Lamb, South-End,

Being a General Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods, among which are,

An Assortment of the most fashionable Colours superfine Broad-Cloths with Trimmings,
and a large Assortment of middling and low-priced Broad-Cloths,
Scarlet ditto of all prices
Crimson d^o d^o
Ratteens all colours & width
Frizes d^o
Lambskins d^o
German Serges,
Plains all colours & prices
Bearskins d^o
Beaver Coatings d^o
Knapt Beavers d^o
Bath Beavers d^o
Forrest Cloths d^o
Kerseys d^o Duffils
Colchester & Drapery Baize
double ditto
Striped Blankets
white Flannels
knapt Baizes
Halfthicks,
Embossed Serges, Swanskins, Capuchin Silks of all Colours, plain, spotted & figured Sattins, Sattin Hats and Bonnets, plain and Rip'd Lutestrings, Persians, plain, spotted & spring'd & flower'd Gauzes, d^o. Aprons, Lawn Aprons, Gauze Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, Cutgut, Paris, Patent & Spider Net, Knotting, Lawns, Cambricks, plain and figured Scotch Lawns, Irish Linnens of all Prices, Irish Sheetings, Russia Linnens, Huckaback, Diapers, Clouting ditto, Table Cloths, Dowlass, white & coloured Drabs, Bengalls, Sarsnets, Persians, half-yard, half-ell and yard-wide Alamods, black Pelong, English and India black Taffeta, coloured ditto, white & coloured Jeanets, white & black d^o. for Breeches, black Thicksets, coloured d^o. Fustians, Callimancoes, Tammys, Durants, Shilloons, Asterloons, Prunels, Dorsetmas, Poplins, Crapes, plain & flower'd Ruffels, water'd Grograms, Mifleens, check'd and flower'd Stuffs, plain, mixt and striped Cambletteens, few Pieces very fine ditto, double Cambletts, Velvets, Velverets, Womens Velvet, Hair Shags, Cap & Skilleton Wires, Silk & Cotton Laces, black and white Gimp, Small Trimmings, black and white Lace, black, white & coloured Matts & Gloves, very fine white open work d^o. Mens black Silk Gloves, Girls & Womens worsted Mitts and Gloves, Lamb & Kid ditto, black glaz'd and shammy ditto, Mens Norway Doe and Bath Beaver ditto, white Tabby, Cords, Braids, Stay Strapping, Gallooms, Ferrits, yellow and brown Holland, Stay Buckram, Mens d^o. Threads, Tapes, Shirt Buttons, sewing Silks, working Canvas, Crewels, Worsteds, Quality, Shoe and Coat Bindings, Pins, Pound d^o. Needles, Beads of all sorts, Horn, Ivory and Tortoiseshell Combs, Nonsoprettys, silk Purses, Knee Garters, Mohair, silk & Hair, Twist, Cravats, check'd and printed Handkerchiefs, Checks of all widths and prices, Bedticks, Strip'd Hollands, Cotton Gowns, Everlastings, Drawboys,
Silk Stockings
d^o Pieces
Mens & Womens white Worsted Hose
cotton & thread d^o
large Assortment worsted d^o
good Assortment Callicoes
ditto Ribbons
ditto Fans
d^o silk Handkerchiefs
d^o Basket Buttons
Few best chip Hats from 12*s.* to 30*s.* a piece
Muffs, Fur Trimmings
silk and worsted Caps
Kilmarnock d^o
Ravens Duck,
Tickling burgs, Oznabrigs
Beaveret, Felt & second-hand Hats
white, black and colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Garterings, Tiffany,
Hatband Crapes.
Pepper per Bag or less Quantity
Bohea TEA
Spices of all sorts
Bibles, Testaments
Cartridge & Writing Paper
Bonnet & Press d^o
Wafers, Sealing-Wax
Ink-Stands with Glasses,
Wax Tapers and Boxes
Japan'd Waiters,
Table Bells,
Polish'd Snuffers on Stands
Pearl Quadrill Fishes,
Tortoiseshell and Pearl handle Knives & Forks
Powder, Shot, Mills,
4 by 8, & 6 by 8 Glass
Assortment of Brads
d^o of Pewter
Saddlers Ware of all Kinds
With a general Assortment of Hard & Cutlery Ware.
English and Lynn Shoes.

N. B. Few Pieces India Damasks to be sold very low.

Found in Roxbury, the Beginning of August last,

a Portmantle with a number of Things in it of considerable Value. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to Mr. John Pierpont, in Roxbury, may have the Portmantle and Things again, paying Charges.

Boston, Printed, by EDES & GILL,